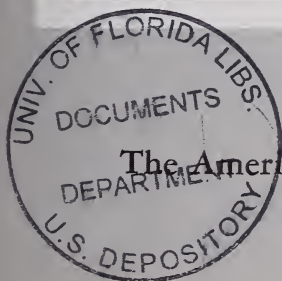
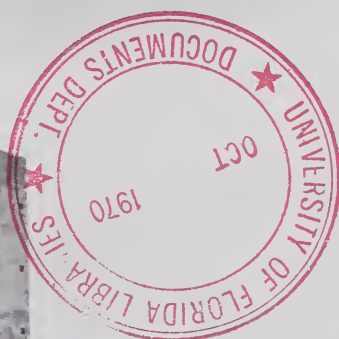


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Netherlands American Cemetery and Memorial



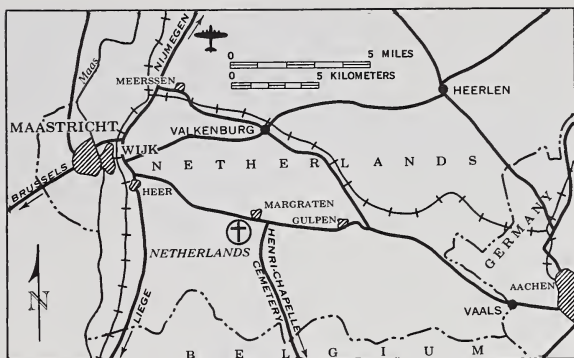
The American Battle Monuments Commission

1970



Bronze Sculpture

Netherlands American Cemetery and Memorial



LOCATION

Netherlands Cemetery, the only American military cemetery in the Netherlands, is situated near the southeast limit of the country in the village of Margraten, 6 miles (10 km.) east of Maastricht, on the main highway to Aachen, Germany, which is 14 miles (22 km.) farther east. Margraten is 70 miles (112 km.) east of Brussels and 252 miles (405 km.) northeast of Paris.

Maastricht may be reached by train from Brussels, from Paris (Gare du Nord—in approximately 7 hours),

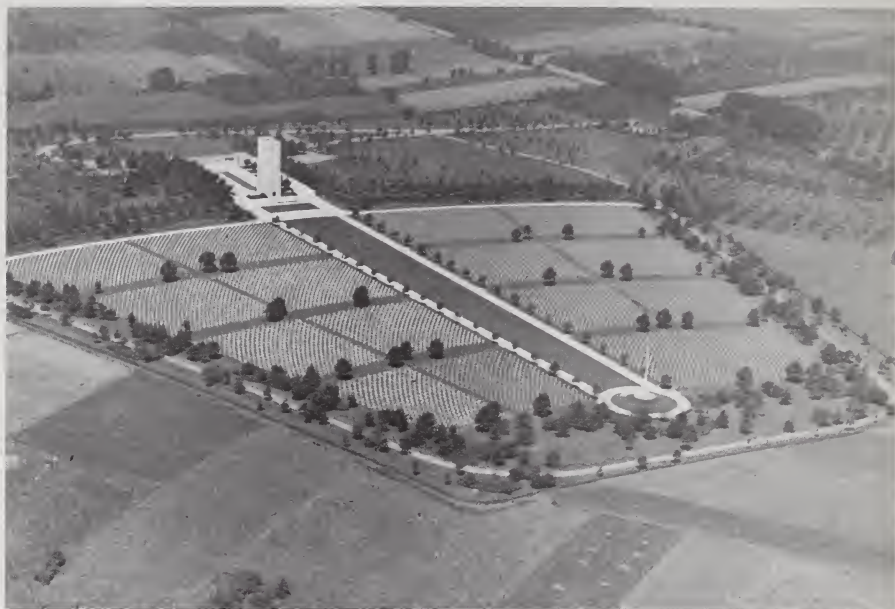
any city in Holland, or from Germany via Aachen. A bus service from Maastricht railroad station passes the cemetery entrance.

To reach Margraten by automobile from the north, west or south, follow the appropriate highway to Maastricht, thence east along the Aachen highway; if driving from Aachen, follow the Maastricht highway west for 11 miles (18 km.) after passing the Netherlands frontier post.

There are good hotels at Maastricht, Valkenburg, 4.5 miles (7 km.), Aachen, and at other towns in the vicinity.



Memorial and Court of Honor.



Aerial View of Cemetery.

THE SITE

The cemetery occupies 65½ acres of gently rolling farmland just south of the highway. The site was liberated on 13 September 1944 by troops of the 30th Infantry Division which were advancing northeastward toward the Roer River in Germany, as part of the U.S. First Army. A battlefield cemetery, one of the first to be used for the interment of American soldiers who fell on German soil, was established here on 10 November 1944 by the U.S. Ninth Army.

Here rest 8,301 of our military Dead, representing 43 percent of those who were originally buried in this and in temporary cemeteries in this region. Most of these gave their lives in the airborne and ground operations to liberate eastern Holland, during the advances into Germany over the Roer

and across the Rhine, and in air operations over these regions.

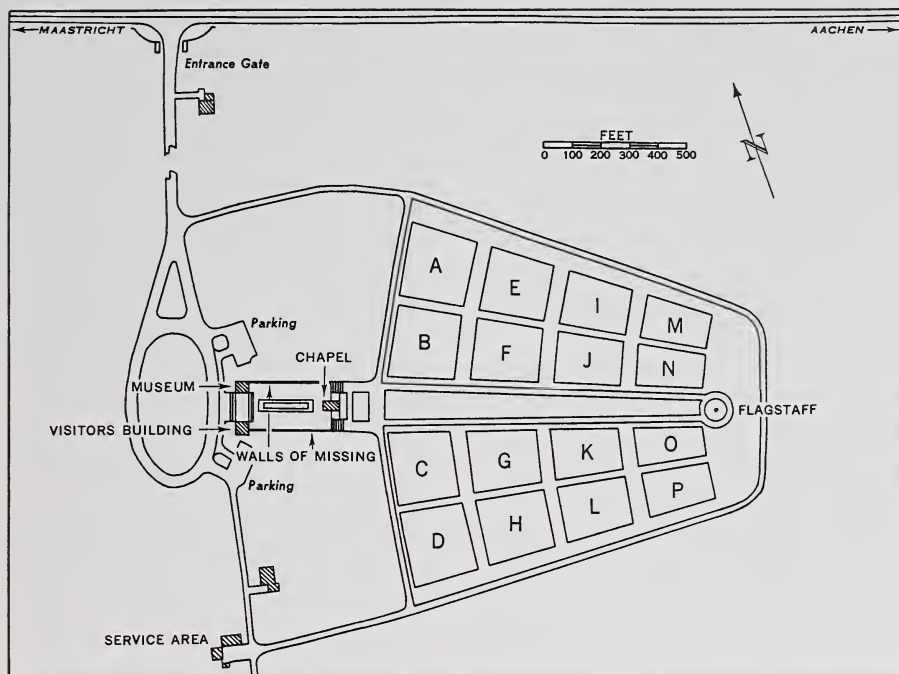
ARCHITECTS

Architects for the cemetery and memorial were Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott, of Boston, Mass.; the landscape architects were Clarke, Rapuano and Halleran of New York City.

GENERAL LAYOUT

From the entrance gate on the south side of the Maastricht-Aachen highway the approach drive leads to the right, around a grassed oval, to the steps leading to the Court of Honor. Immediately north and south of these steps are the parking areas; farther to the south is the service area.

The Court of Honor of the memorial leads to the tower containing the chapel. Beyond the chapel is the burial area.



Location of Cemetery Features.

The Memorial

Flanking the entrance to the Court of Honor on the south side is the Visitors' Building. On the north side is the museum room.

On the exterior wall of the museum is this inscription taken from General Eisenhower's dedication of the Golden Book in St. Paul's Cathedral in London:

HERE WE AND ALL WHO SHALL HERE-AFTER LIVE IN FREEDOM WILL BE REMINDED THAT TO THESE MEN AND THEIR COMRADES WE OWE A DEBT TO BE PAID WITH GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR SACRIFICE AND WITH THE HIGH RESOLVE THAT THE CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY DIED SHALL LIVE.

Engraved on the Roman Travertine walls within the museum are three maps embellished with mosaic and bronze and enamel appliques. The large map on the north wall records

the progress of the military operations from the landings in Normandy until the end of the war. Mention is also made of the strategic air attacks which started in 1942. Accompanying the map is a descriptive text in English and Dutch of which this is the English version:

ON 6 JUNE 1944, PRECEDED BY AIRBORNE UNITS AND COVERED BY NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT, UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORCES LANDED ON THE COAST OF NORMANDY. PUSHING SOUTHWARD THEY ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD SOME 20 MILES IN DEPTH. ON 25 JULY, IN THE WAKE OF A PARALYZING AIR BOMBARDMENT BY THE U.S. EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCES AND THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, THE U.S. FIRST ARMY BROKE OUT OF THE BEACHHEAD WEST OF ST. LO. ON 1 AUGUST IT WAS JOINED BY THE U.S. THIRD

ARMY. TOGETHER THEY REPULSED A POWERFUL COUNTERATTACK TOWARD AVRANCHES. CRUSHED BETWEEN THE AMERICANS ON THE SOUTH AND WEST AND THE BRITISH ON THE NORTH, AND ATTACKED CONTINUOUSLY BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCES, THE ENEMY RETREATED ACROSS THE SEINE.

SUSTAINED BY THE HERCULEAN ACHIEVEMENTS OF ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLY PERSONNEL, THE ALLIED ARMIES AND AIR FORCES PURSUED VIGOROUSLY. BY MID-SEPTEMBER THE U.S. NINTH ARMY HAD LIBERATED BREST; THE FIRST ARMY HAD SWEEPED THROUGH FRANCE, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG AND WAS STANDING ON THE THRESHOLD OF GERMANY; THE THIRD ARMY HAD REACHED THE MOSELLE AND HAD JOINED FORCES WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH AND THE FRENCH FIRST ARMIES ADVANCING NORTHWARD FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. ON THE LEFT FLANK, BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS HAD ENTERED THE NETHERLANDS. ON 17 SEPTEMBER THREE AIRBORNE DIVISIONS DROPPED IN THE EINDHOVEN-ARNHEM AREA IN A BOLD BUT UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO OUTFLANK THE FORTIFIED SIEGFRIED LINE.

PROGRESS DURING THE NEXT THREE MONTHS WAS SLOW, THE FIGHTING BITTER AS OPPOSITION STIFFENED. THE OPENING OF THE PORT OF ANTWERP ON 28 NOVEMBER MATERIALLY EASED THE LOGISTICAL BURDEN. IN THE CENTER THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES SEIZED AACHEN AND FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO THE ROER. METZ FELL AS THE THIRD ARMY PUSHED TO THE SAAR. ON ITS RIGHT, THE SEVENTH ARMY AIDED BY THE FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE DROVE TO THE RHINE AT STRASBOURG, WHILE FRENCH TROOPS FREED MULHOUSE.

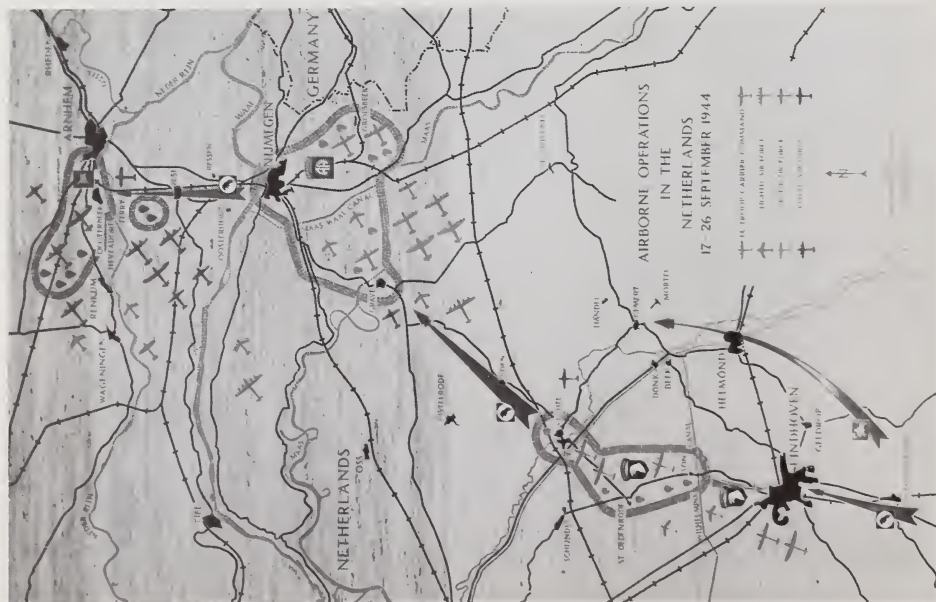
IN THE ARDENNES, ON 16 DECEMBER, THE ENEMY LAUNCHED HIS FINAL MAJOR COUNTEROFFENSIVE. PROMPT TACTICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE SUPERB FIGHTING QUALITIES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN FINALLY HALTED THIS DRIVE. DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH THE WEST BANK OF

THE RHINE WAS CLEARED IN A SERIES OF HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS. IN RAPID SUCCESSION, AMERICAN FORCES SEIZED A BRIDGE AT REMAGEN, CROSSED THE RHINE AT OPPENHEIM, THEN ON 23-24 MARCH STAGED WITH THE BRITISH THEIR MAJOR ASSAULT CROSSING NEAR WESEL. PUSHING RAPIDLY EASTWARD OUR ARMIES ENCIRCLED THE ENTIRE RUHR VALLEY IN A GIGANTIC DOUBLE ENVELOPMENT. WITH THE AIR AND GROUND FORCES OPERATING AS A TEAM, THE ALLIES SWEEPED ACROSS GERMANY TO MEET THE ADVANCING TROOPS OF THE U.S.S.R. AND FORCE THE COMPLETE SURRENDER OF THE ENEMY ON 8 MAY 1945, 337 DAYS AFTER THEIR INITIAL LANDINGS IN FRANCE.

On the west wall the map portrays the daring large-scale airborne operation which was intended to outflank the fortified Siegfried Line and seize the crossings of the Lower Rhine. It, too, is accompanied by an inscription in both languages of which this is the English version:

IN EARLY SEPTEMBER 1944, THE ALLIED FORCES WERE MOVING NORTHEASTWARD IN A SWEEPING ADVANCE. PROGRESS THROUGH FRANCE AND BELGIUM WAS RAPID, BUT AS OUR TROOPS APPROACHED THE GERMAN FRONTIER THE OPPOSITION STIFFENED. TO OUTFLANK THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND THUS TO OBTAIN IMMEDIATELY A BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE RHINE, THE ALLIES LAUNCHED A STRONG AIRBORNE AND GROUND ASSAULT IN THE EASTERN NETHERLANDS.

ON 17 SEPTEMBER 1944 ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 101ST AND 82D AIRBORNE DIVISIONS AND THE BRITISH 1 AIRBORNE DIVISION DROPPED IN COLUMN ALONG THE MAIN ROAD FROM EINDHOVEN TO ARNHEM. THEIR MISSION WAS TO CAPTURE THE BRIDGES OVER THE MAJOR CANALS AND OVER THE MAAS, THE WAAL AND THE NEDER RIJN, THUS ESTABLISHING A CORRIDOR THROUGH WHICH THE BRITISH 30 CORPS WOULD ADVANCE RAPIDLY AND ESTABLISH ITSELF NORTH OF THE NEDER RIJN. ON



On the east wall the map records the operations in the crossing of the Roer and the advance to the Rhine; this is the English version of its inscription:

UPON THE VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION OF THE ARDENNES CAMPAIGN ON 25 JANUARY 1945 THE ALLIES UNDERTOOK THE TASK OF DESTROYING THE ENEMY ARMIES WEST OF THE RHINE. THE FIRST ATTACK WAS TO BE MADE ON THE NORTHERN FLANK BY THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY AND THE U.S. NINTH ARMY; THE U.S. FIRST ARMY WAS TO ADVANCE ON THEIR RIGHT. THE CANADIANS OPENED THE OFFENSIVE ON 8 FEBRUARY BUT ON THE NEXT DAY THE ENEMY FLOODED THE ROER VALLEY BY RELEASING THE WATER FROM AN UPSTREAM DAM. THIS CREATED AN IMPASSABLE OBSTACLE BEFORE THE NINTH ARMY, WHICH THEN POSTPONED ITS ASSAULT FOR NEARLY TWO WEEKS. DURING THE RESULTING DELAY THE U.S. EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCES CONTINUOUSLY ATTACKED BRIDGES, RAILROAD TRACKS AND MARSHALLING YARDS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RHINE TO ISOLATE THE BATTLEFIELD. REACHING A CLIMAX ON 22 FEBRUARY, THE BOMBARDMENT SYSTEMATICALLY DISRUPTED THE ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF 23 FEBRUARY, FOLLOWING AN INTENSIVE ARTILLERY PREPARATION, THE LEADING UNITS OF THE NINTH ARMY LOWERED THEIR ASSAULT BOATS INTO THE SWIRLING WATERS OF THE STILL FLOODED ROER. THE SWIFT CURRENT AND ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE ON THE CROSSING SITES MADE PASSAGE OF THE RIVER MOST HAZARDOUS, BUT THE XIX CORPS ADVANCED AND CAPTURED JULICH ON THE FIRST DAY WHILE THE XIII CORPS MADE SUBSTANTIAL GAINS IN THE LINNICH AREA. FIGHTERS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE CLOSELY SUPPORTED THE FORWARD UNITS, DESTROYING ENEMY TANKS AND EQUIPMENT; THE BRIDGEHEADS ON THE EAST BANK WERE MADE SECURE BY THE END OF THE SECOND DAY.

ONCE ACROSS THE RIVER, THE U.S. NINTH ARMY OFFENSIVE RAPIDLY GATHERED MOMENTUM. ON 25 FEBRUARY THE XVI CORPS CROSSED ON THE LEFT FLANK. ARMORED UNITS WERE COMMITTED AS THE DIRECTION OF ADVANCE TURNED NORTHWARD AND BROKE THROUGH THE ENEMY LINES. BY 1 MARCH THE INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF MONCHEN-GLADBACH HAD BEEN CLEARED, THE LARGEST GERMAN CITY YET CAPTURED BY ALLIED FORCES.

THE BATTLE BECAME A PURSUIT; THE OBJECTIVE NOW WAS TO PREVENT AS MANY ENEMY AS POSSIBLE FROM ESCAPING. THE XIX CORPS REACHED THE RHINE NEAR NEUSS ON 2 MARCH WHILE THE XIII CORPS ENTERED KREFELD; EARLY THE NEXT DAY THE XVI CORPS MADE CONTACT WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY AT GELDERN. CONSTANTLY HARASSED BY THE FIGHTER-BOMBERS OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE, THE ENEMY WITHDREW, DEMOLISHING THE BRIDGES AS HE RETREATED ACROSS THE RIVER. BY 6 MARCH RHEINBERG, THE FUTURE CROSSING SITE FOR THE NINTH ARMY, HAD BEEN TAKEN. FOUR DAYS LATER THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE FROM DUSSELDORF NORTHWARD WAS IN ALLIED HANDS.

Below the maps are insignia of the principal major units which participated in these operations.

These maps were designed by Lewis York of New Haven, Conn., from data prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission, and were executed by the Dura Company of Heerlen, Holland. The enamel-bronze appliques were fabricated by the Morris Singer Company of London.

On the exterior east wall of the museum are mounted the two series of key maps "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan".

VISITORS' BUILDING

Within the Visitors' Building is a comfortably furnished lounge where visitors may obtain burial locations or other information from the cemetery staff or simply pause to relax and refresh themselves.

COURT OF HONOR

Extending from the steps to the tower is the Court of Honor with its reflecting pool. Engraved on the north and south walls of the Court are the names, rank, organization and the State of 1,722 of our Missing of the Army and Army Air Forces (*). These men gave their lives in the service of their Country in this region, but their remains have not been recovered or identified. Their names include men from every State of the Union (except Alaska) and the District of Columbia.

Over these names is carved this heading, with a Dutch translation:

HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.

Toward the east ends of the walls are these inscriptions also:

NORTH WALL:

TO YOU FROM FAILING HANDS WE THROW THE TORCH—BE YOURS TO HOLD IT HIGH (from John McCrae's "In Flanders Fields").

SOUTH WALL:

HONOR IS THEIRS WHO KNEW THE PATH OF HONOR.

The trees planted in lawns before the Walls of the Missing are Japanese Cherries (*Prunus serrulata* Sekiyama).

THE TOWER AND CHAPEL

The bronze group standing before the tower at the east end of the Court of Honor was designed by Joseph Kislewski, of New York City, and cast in Milan by the Battaglia foundries. The mourning figure, the doves, the new shoot from the war-destroyed tree are appositely described by the inscription on the stone base:

(*) It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.

NEW LIFE FROM WAR'S DESTRUCTION PROCLAIMS MAN'S IMMORTALITY AND HOPE FOR PEACE

The west face of the tower bears this inscription from a free translation of Pericles' oration as recorded by Thucydides:

EACH FOR HIS OWN MEMORIAL EARNED PRAISE THAT WILL NEVER DIE AND WITH IT THE GRANDEST OF ALL SEPULCHRES NOT THAT IN WHICH HIS MORTAL BONES ARE LAID BUT A HOME IN THE MINDS OF MEN

The tower rises 101 ft. above the Court of Honor. Its exterior walls, like those of the Court of Honor and the entrance pavilions, are built of English Portland stone. On the walls flanking it to the left and right are the names of significant battles fought by the soldiers and airmen commemorated:

MAASTRICHT ☆ EINDHOVEN ☆ GRAVE ☆
NIJMEGEN ☆ ARNHEM ☆ JULICH ☆ LIN-
NICH ☆ GEILENKIRCHEN ☆ KREFELD
☆ VENLO ☆ RHEINBERG ☆ COLOGNE
☆ WESEL ☆ RUHR



Chapel Entrance.

On the north side of the tower is the entrance to the observation platform, reached by 149 steps, which affords a wide panorama of the countryside, as well as a comprehensive view of the pattern of the burial area.

The entrance to the chapel, reached after mounting a few steps, is on the east, the burial area side, of the tower. The doors are of bronze fabricated by H. H. Martyn of Cheltenham, England, and bear in outline a Tree of Life. Above them is engraved:

IN MEMORY OF THE VALOR AND THE
SACRIFICES WHICH HALLOW THIS SOIL

The interior of the chapel is 52 feet high. Suspended from the ceiling is the handsome lighting fixture presented by the Dutch people and consisting of a royal crown surrounded by tiny lights recalling the firmament above.

The silver flower vase on the altar, also a gift of the Dutch people, bears the inscription:

PRO MUNDI LIBERTATE MORTUIS
(To those who died for a free world)

Another gift of the Dutch people is the wrought iron candelabrum next to the altar.

A tablet near the door records these donations in the following terms (with a Dutch version):

THE LIGHTS AND ALTAR ORNAMENTS
ARE THE GENEROUS GIFTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS AND THE ADMINISTRATION & PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCE OF LIMBURG.

The altar, itself of oak, bears the inscription:

HONOR ☆ FAITH ☆ VALOR

Mounted on the south wall of the chapel are three U.S. National flags, a Christian Chapel flag, and a Jewish Chapel flag.

Following are the inscriptions in the interior of the memorial:

EAST WALL:

1941 — 1945 ☆ IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF

HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NORTH WALL:

O GOD WHO ART THE AUTHOR OF PEACE AND LOVER OF CONCORD DEFEND US THY HUMBLE SERVANTS IN ALL ASSAULTS OF OUR ENEMIES THAT WE SURELY TRUSTING IN THY DEFENSE MAY NOT FEAR THE POWER OF ANY ADVERSARIES

(From the book of Common Prayer)

SOUTH WALL:

O LORD SUPPORT US ALL THE DAY LONG UNTIL THE SHADOWS LENGTHEN AND THE EVENING COMES AND THE FEVER OF LIFE IS OVER AND OUR WORK IS DONE THEN IN THY MERCY GRANT US A SAFE LODGING AND A HOLY REST AND PEACE AT THE LAST

(From Cardinal Newman's prayer)



Chapel Lights.

THE BURIAL AREA

The burial area is divided into 16 plots, lettered from A to P, separated by the broad central mall and by grass paths. The 8,300 headstones are arranged in parallel arcs sweeping across the broad green lawn.

The Dead who gave their lives in their Country's service came from every State in the Union, The District of Columbia, England, Canada, and Mexico. In no less than 40 instances two brothers lie buried side by side, while one headstone marks the common grave of two Unknowns.

At the top of the hill, on the axis of the mall, is the flagstaff.

Characteristically American tulip poplars (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*) line the central mall. Prominent are beds of rhododendron which produce their wealth of blossom just before Memorial Day each year. Among the other plants at the cemetery are the hawthorn hedges (*crataegus oxycantha*), as well as the newly forested areas of various species of oak, maple and hawthorn.

The wide curved borders north and south of the memorial are filled with Polyantha Roses framed within a coping of dwarf box and backed with a holly hedge.

The cemetery and memorial were completed in 1960.





Brittany American Cemetery

AMERICAN MILITARY Cemeteries & Memorials OF WORLD WAR II

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION is responsible to the people of the United States for the construction and permanent maintenance of military cemeteries and memorials built by the United States Government on foreign soil. It is not responsible for

construction, maintenance, or operation of *cemeteries* in the continental United States or its Territories and possessions.

After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight



GRANT UNTO THEM O LORD ETERNAL REST
WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES

To the Missing—World War II Loggia—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

military cemeteries overseas already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces.¹

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next of

kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 175,000, representing 61% of the recovered bodies. The remaining 39% were given final interment in the cemeteries on foreign soil, and in the National cemeteries in Honolulu, Sitka, and Puerto Rico (which remain under Army control). A few graves remained outside of the cemeteries (as was the case after World War I) by request of the families who assumed responsibility for maintenance.

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army, with the assistance of the American Battle Monuments Commission. Their locations reflect the progress of the military operations: they were selected with consideration of their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage, and other practical factors. In every case, use of the site in perpetuity was granted by

¹ These were: Cemeteries: Brookwood, England; Suresnes, Oise-Aisne (Fere-en-Tardenois), Aisne-Marne (Belleau), Somme (Bony), St. Mihiel (Thiaucourt), Meuse-Argonne (Romagne), France; Flanders Field (Waregem), Belgium. Monuments: Brest, Cantigny, Bellicourt, Chateau-Thierry, Sommepey, Montfaucon, Montsec, Tours, France; Kemmel, Audenarde, Belgium; Gibraltar. Tablets: Chaumont, Souilly, France.

the host government to the United States, free of cost, rent, and taxes. The disused temporary cemetery sites reverted to the landowners.

In 1947 the American Battle Monuments Commission selected an outstanding American architect to design each of the cemeteries, conceiving its graves plots and a monument as complementary elements of an integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the respective regions. Upon approval of their general schemes by the Commission, and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the grave plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service in making the permanent burials of those remains which, by decision of the next of kin, were to be interred overseas. This timely co-operation of the two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been virtually completed, the overseas cemeteries were progressively transferred for construction and maintenance to the American Battle Monuments Commission by Presidential Executive Order. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step—grading; installation of a system of reinforced concrete beams on piles to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water supply and distribution systems; utilities buildings; roads and paths; plantings; and the erection of the memorials, visitors' buildings, and flagpoles.

To safeguard against dry periods and the occasional actual drought, each cemetery is equipped with storage reservoirs and a high-pressure sprinkling system.

For the design of the various memorials no specific requirement was imposed upon the architects beyond the

budgeted cost, except that each was to embody these features:

A small devotional chapel.

Inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region.

A graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops.

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide, and interesting, variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials is the implied undertaking by our Government to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since, by Department orders, the erection of memorials by the troops (which in the past unfortunately had all too often been found to be poorly designed, poorly constructed, and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden. The permanent graphic record takes the form of military maps, usually large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as in the language of the country in which the cemetery is situated. The historical data (in the form of map layouts and text) were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission; the maps were rendered in tasteful presentation by experienced artists. The maps may be of layered marbles, or in fresco, perhaps in bronze relief, or in ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "key-maps": "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan." Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these key-maps any major battle may be related to the others in time and space.

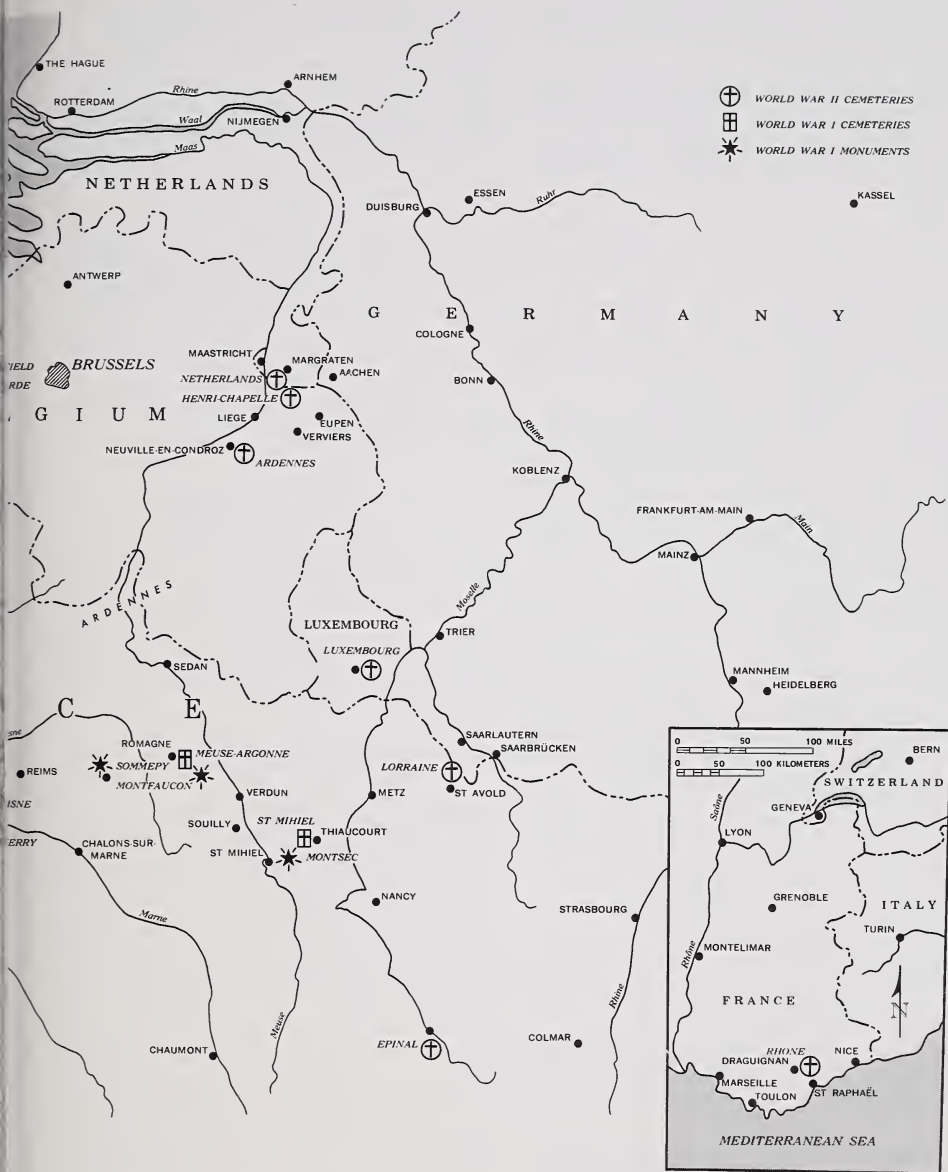
With each architect, an American landscape architect, an American sculptor, and an American muralist or painter usually collaborated. Their combined talents have made a major contribution to the beauty and dignity of the memorials, all of which are dedicated to the memory of the



achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials, and the execution of most of the works of art, were performed by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

Each grave is marked by a headstone of white marble, of the same designs as

those used in the overseas cemeteries of World War I—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin Cross for all others. These headstones were quarried and fabricated in the Italian Tyrol northwest of Venice, except for about one-half of those at Manila Cemetery which came from the region of Carrara in western Italy, and about one



hundred from the Philippine Island of Romblon. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service, organization, date of death, and State or Territory from which he entered the military service. Headstones of the Unknowns, i.e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription:

"HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD."

Tablets of Missing (which include the names of those whose remains could not be identified, and those lost and buried at sea) give name, rank, organization, and State; the circumstances

under which death occurred usually precluded the possibility of determining the exact date.

In addition to the fourteen World War II cemeteries and memorials, the American Battle Monuments Commission program includes the following:

SURESNES

It is at Suresnes Cemetery that senior representatives of the French and United States Governments on ceremonial occasions pay homage to our military Dead. Accordingly, twenty-four Unknown Dead of World War II were buried in this World War I cemetery and the Commission added two loggias to its chapel, thus converting it into a shrine to commemorate our Dead of both wars.

The wall of the World War II loggia bears this inscription:

TO THE ETERNAL MEMORY OF 360,817 AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR II. OF THIS HOST 106,808 REST IN EIGHTEEN OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES. THE REMAINS OF 175,110 WERE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND. OF THOSE RESTING IN THE OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES 8,483 HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED. THEIRS ARE AMONG THE 78,917 NAMES OF THOSE MISSING IN ACTION OR LOST OR BURIED AT SEA WHICH ARE RECORDED UPON THE WALLS OF THE CEMETERY MEMORIALS. ☆ ☆ ☆ INTO THY HANDS O LORD.

Within the World War II memorial chamber is engraved:

THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND AIRMEN WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE EARTH THAT OTHER PEOPLES MIGHT BE FREED FROM OPPRESSION ☆ ☆ ☆ LET US HERE

HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE HONORED DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN.

Inscriptions of similar tenor appear also in the World War I loggia.

EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,596 Americans who, in or above the waters off the east coast of North and South America, gave their lives in the service of their country, the Commission erected a memorial in Battery Park, New York City, upon which their names and particulars are inscribed.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL

Similarly the names and particulars of those 412 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country off the west coasts of the Americas are recorded at the memorial erected by the Commission at the Presidio of San Francisco.

HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the military cemetery at Honolulu is maintained by the Department of the Army, the American Battle Monuments Commission, by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, constructed a memorial therein, similar to those which it had built in the overseas cemeteries. Buried here are 13,533 Dead of World War II who died in the military operations in Pacific Ocean areas. The memorial records the names of 18,093 Missing of World War II and 8,187 Missing in Korea.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORIALS

The Commission's memorialization program includes the erection of smaller monuments or commemorative tablets at places of outstanding military significance around the world during World War II and the Korean War. Among these, plans have been pre-

pared for monuments on Guam, and at Utah Beach in France. It intends to achieve balanced commemoration of all Services in all theaters, thus rendering superfluous the erection overseas of war memorials by other sponsors.

WORLD WAR II CEMETERIES AND MEMORIALS

The World War II cemeteries with numbers of burials, including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at the memorials are:

	<i>Burials</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Ardennes (near Neuville-en-Condroz), Belgium.	5,310 including.....	780	462
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium.....	7,989 including.....	94	450
Cambridge, England.....	3,811 including.....	24	5, 125
Brittany (near St. James, Manche), France.	4,410 including.....	97	498
Epinal, France.....	5,255 including.....	69	424
Lorraine (at St. Avoild, Moselle), France.	10,489 including....	151	444
Normandy (near St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Calvados), France.	9,386 including.....	307	1, 557
Rhône (at Draguignan, Var), France.	861 including.....	62	293
Netherlands (near Margraten), Holland.	8,301 including.....	106	1, 722
Luxembourg, Luxembourg.....	5,076 including.....	101	370
North Africa (near Carthage), Tunisia.	2,840 including.....	240	3, 724
Florence, Italy.....	4,402 including.....	213	1, 409
Sicily-Rome (Nettuno, near Rome), Italy.	7,862 including.....	490	3, 094
Manila, Republic of the Philippines.	17,206 including....	3, 744	36, 279
East Coast Memorial.....	.....	.....	4, 596
West Coast Memorial.....	.....	.....	412
Suresnes.....	.....	24	.....

World War II cemeteries maintained by the Department of the Army are:

	<i>Burials</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	13,533 including....	2, 028	18, 093
Puerto Rico.....	69.....	.....	.....
Sitka, Alaska.....	72 including.....	5	.....

MAINTENANCE

Permanent maintenance of the cemeteries is a responsibility of the American Battle Monuments Commission. The superintendent and assistant superintendent in each case are veterans of American military service.

At each cemetery there is a Visitors' Building, with comfortably furnished reception room. Here visitors may learn the location of graves (or inscription

of the Missing) at any of the overseas cemeteries.

The cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted without special authorization, except when it is to be used for commercial purposes—in such a case, permission must be obtained from the Commission's local office.

Unlike National cemeteries under jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, by international agreements



there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields. Essentially these graves with their memorials constitute inviolable shrines.

FLOWERS

In the general interest, the decoration of graves with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is happy

to assist interested persons to arrange with local florists in foreign countries for placing such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least five days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or international money order in dollars or local currency. Deposits may be made for a single decoration on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several



Decorated Gravesite of an "Unknown".

decorations on particular dates within the year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to "ABMC Flower Fund", money orders to "The American Battle Monuments Commission." Requests should be addressed to the Commission's European office, except in the case of Florence, Sicily-Rome (Nettuno), and North Africa (Carthage) cemeteries where the Mediterranean office is responsible, and Manila, where the Philippine office is responsible.

Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local florist who is a member of the "Florists Telegraph Delivery Association." In such cases, the name of the deceased, his rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located, and the location by plot, row, and grave should be provided, if known.

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission's offices in Washington, Paris, Rome, or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are invited to call. The Commission's representatives there may be of assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules, and

also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations. These offices are not open on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, but essential information may be obtained overseas through our Embassy telephone operators.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Upon the request of the bona fide next of kin, the Commission will furnish a color lithographed picture of the cemetery, together with a black-and-white photograph of the particular grave, or of the section of the engraved list of Missing which includes the particular name. This service is available only for the World War II cemeteries under the Commission's jurisdiction. For the Honolulu, East Coast, and West Coast Memorials, the Commission can supply a lithographed picture of the memorial itself, and a black-and-white photograph of the appropriate section of the list of the Missing; photographs of graves in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (in Honolulu) are not available through the Commission.

Manila American Cemetery and Memorial.



THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

United States Office

Room 2067, Tempo A
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Washington, D.C. 20315
Telephone: 693-6067
693-6089
Telegrams: Monuments, Washington

European Office

Street Address:
68, rue 19 Janvier
92 Garches, France
Mailing Address:
APO New York 09777
Telephone: 970-01-73
970-20-70
Telegrams: ABMC AMEMBASSY,
Paris

Mediterranean Office

Street Address:
American Embassy,
Via Veneto
Rome, Italy
Mailing Address:
APO New York 09794
Telephone: 4674, Ext. 156
470-157
Telegrams: Monuments, Rome

Philippine Office

Street Address:
American Military Cemetery
Manila, R. P.
Mailing Address:
APO San Francisco 96528
Telephone: Manila 88-02-12
Telegrams: AMBAMCOM Manila,
R. P.

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Established by Congress March 1923

Membership (May 1970)

Mark W. Clark, <i>Chairman</i>	Leslie E. Gehres
Charles E. Potter, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Harold A. Horn
Carl Spaatz	Richard J. Vander Plaatz
Edward F. McGinnis	Leslie M. Fry
Gerhard D. Bleicken	Clinton F. Wheeler
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Consulting Architects

Paul P. Cret (1925-1945)
Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson (1946-)

Consulting Landscape Architects

Markley Stevenson (1947-60)
Gilmore D. Clarke (1962-)

Consulting Sculptor

Lee Lawrie (1951-63)

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